



A 'strike' in Cox Stadium

By Art Beeghly

Dateline, later this year: The 1969 California State Legislature adjourned today after Governor Ronald Reagan signed into effect the last of 73 bills designed to end college turmoil.

The bills apparently were successful. Today at SF State, nearly 40 persons were arrested for violating the new rules. There was no violence. Other state colleges and universities were quiet.

The lone SF State confrontation came at 3 p.m. A group of 18 males, armed with long wooden clubs and round, white missiles were holding a rally in Cox Stadium attended by a crowd of about 20 excited, vocal supporters.

A battalion of campus security police lay hidden in nearby foliage and watched the proceedings for 10 minutes. According

to the captain in charge, "the kids were no-good hard-core troublemakers. Whenever the ringleader yelled 'strike!' they shouted encouragement."

'Obscenity'

There was also obscenity involved," another officer said. "Occasionally the ringleader shouted to the crowd that they 'ball one.'"

The captain then told the startled press, "but that's not the worst part. There wasn't no girls there. Those boys are really sick."

The police moved in peacefully, swinging their clubs and rounded everyone up.

As the police vans moved down Holloway Avenue toward Font, a tearful voice was heard emitting from one of the wagons.

"We were just playing a game," it said.

One policeman muttered, "we've had enough of your damn games on this campus."

His remark brought applause from the spectators.

The charge against most of the crowd is illegal assembly with a maximum of five years' confinement; for those carrying weapons, 10 years. The ringleader, charged with obscenity, might get six months. If conspiracy is proved, he could really be in deep.

Hayakawa Barred

President S.I. Hayakawa was unavailable for comment. The popular educator-administrator had forgotten to wear his identification card. So he was not allowed to pass through the police checkpoint at 19th and Holloway Avenues.

The officer in charge at the gate where the more than 3,300

students and faculty file past showing their hametags necklaces said: "Hell, he was third world and had a moustache. How was I to know?"

In other developments, the Office of Admissions at the Lake Merced campus announced that the application period for enrollment next semester is still open.

"You better sign up now before the registration fee goes up to \$125 a semester," a spokesman said.

"Poor people are especially welcome," he said.

Likewise, teachers may also apply for jobs next semester at SF State. Indications are, however, that the college may face a faculty shortage.

"It seems everyone is moving to Ethiopia," one administrator said. "I just can't understand it."



Exclusive--inside the Wong case

By John Davidson and Tony Rogers

Note: For more than a week special faculty committees have been hearing cases of students arrested during recent campus disorders.

(In accordance with a directive from President S.I. Hayakawa, all students arrested must receive a college hearing and possible suspension.)

To college authorities, such a task presents a headache, since some 345 students (the number arrested since the student strike began some four months ago) must receive hearings.

And, to the students themselves, such hearings pose a peculiar dilemma—they face court trial for the same offense, and any testimony they give in a college hearing can be used against them in court.

It would appear, then, that "justice" in such cases can be seriously threatened by procedural "necessities."

Mason Wong

This is the dilemma faced by Mason Wong in his college hearing last Friday.

Wong, 28, is the leader of SF State strike-supporting Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

Charges against Wong stem from his arrest on Jan. 23, when some 400 student strikers were surrounded during a Commons rally and hustled off to waiting police paddy wagons.

Wong's hearing, held before a three-man faculty committee in Gym 214, was closed to the public, but a Phoenix reporter was able to get in and record the events.

After the hearing, Wong told the Phoenix that he had been



Mason Wong
ICSA

suspended for six months and placed on two-years probation. Executive Vice President Edwin Duerr would not confirm Wong's statement, but did reveal that one of the students who had hearings last week had been suspended and put on probation.

Eye-Witness Account

Following is an account of Wong's hearing:

The entire hearing lasted a little longer than one hour.

Wong's case was heard by Walter Hanson, associate professor of physical education, Francis R. Best, assistant professor of design and industry, and Phillip McCoury, professor of management.

Four administrative representatives, including Executive Vice President Edwin Duerr, were also present.

Wong, flanked by his attorney, Mike Sorgen, and an adviser, Continued on Page Eight

By Jim Lamb

The current slate of Associated Students officers is on its way out.

And neither the state attorney general's investigation of AS nor the threat of a pending recall election petition are responsible.

Simply, the officers' terms of office expire on May 5.

Whether there will be a regular election prior to the May 5 date is speculation. The AS constitution says the AS Legislature "must hold" a regular election before the last Monday in April.

Also, elections cost money, even if polling equipment is donated, and, with AS funds in receivership as a result of the attorney general's investigation, the Legislature may be unable to call an election.

Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas considers the regu-

lar spring election "a very serious, legitimate concern of all the students."

"I intend to work toward setting aside enough funds to conduct a fair election, open to all students," she said.

AS Vice President Albert Duro is "certain" the Leg will set an election date, but doubts fund availability.

Neither Duro nor AS President Russell Bass will run for reelection. However, no one has yet announced his candidacy for any AS office.

Spokesmen for Committee for an Academic Environment say that organization will not put up a slate of candidates but would "probably back people for various offices."

"We know some people we would like to see run," said Terry Shannon, a member of

CAE board of directors, but they will have to declare for themselves."

Recall Petition

CAE sponsored a 2,400-signature recall petition, which was presented on Feb. 3 to Duro.

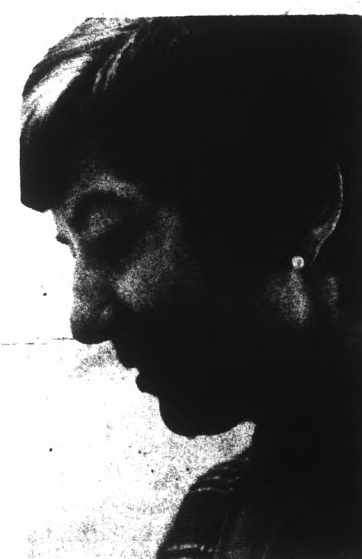
"The constitution says a recall election must be called within 15 days after the petition is presented. It's been over a month now and they (AS) haven't officially acknowledged receipt," CAE spokesman John Durree said.

But even with new elections nearing, CAE still will push for recall.

"We have an obligation to all those people who signed the petitions," Durree said.

Duro said that AS cannot check the recall signatures because "the registrar told us an official roster for the new semester won't be ready for another three weeks."

Although the petition signatures were gathered last semester, "our interpretation is that the petition was handed in this semester and must be checked against a current student roster," Duro



Joanne Condas
Deputy Attorney General

said.

According to Durree, there is nothing in the AS constitution and bylaws to support Duro's position.

"That's why we intend to seek help from the state attorney general's office if AS doesn't take action soon on the recall petition," Durree said.

BOP behind Gater hassle

By Lee Heidhues

Much of the controversy surrounding this week's presidential suspension of the Daily Gater and Open Process concerns their publisher, the Board of Publications.

In a letter sent to Associated Students President Russell Bass, President S.I. Hayakawa dissolved the current BOP, called for formation of a new board and suspended the papers under its

jurisdiction.

Hayakawa hopes "the new board can take action within two weeks." The new BOP will consist of three faculty and three students, all to be chosen by Hayakawa.

"I welcome nominations from anyone and will make the final selections with my advisers," Hayakawa said.

Continued on Page Eight

'Solution' to Trustee, faculty chasm

By Petra Fischer

The Statewide Academic Senate sees collective bargaining as the only solution to the breakdown in relations between the Board of Trustees and the faculty of the California State Colleges.

"At this point it is most important for the faculty to band together as a single cohesive unit in a collective bargaining situation," said Leo McClatchy, chairman of SF State's Academic Senate.

"Our relations have not been good enough. The Board of Trustees and the appointments made to that board become more and more conservative, and under the present government this trend will continue."

"What we need is a strong

counteracting force."

As a first step the Statewide Academic Senate has proposed a poll to sound out faculty members on whether they approve collective negotiations.

Other Organizations

If the faculty votes for collective bargaining, a second vote will be taken to determine the exclusive bargaining agent. The Senate has agreed to run, together with the other five faculty organizations, "if they choose to do so," McClatchy said.

These organizations are California State Employees' Association (CSEA), College Council and University Faculty Association (CCUFA), American Federation of Teachers (AFT), Association

of California State College Professors (ACSCP), and American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Though in its beginning stages, the proposal of the Statewide Academic Senate faces problems. The Board of Trustees has yet to make a decision on whether it will conduct even the first referendum.

"If the trustees refuse, we will conduct the poll ourselves," McClatchy said. "But since the trustees are on record as opposing collective bargaining, I personally see no possibility that they will feel bound by either the first or the second referendum."

The details still have to be worked out. Prior to the second

poll each running group is expected to publish a position paper.

The Statewide Academic Senate already has agreed to completely restructure itself "in order to be able to appropriately represent the faculty."

Under its present structure this would not be possible. The Academic Senate is part of the state college governance system. It was created by the trustees, the chancellor sits as a member, and its funds come from the state.

Nothing Official

The Statewide Academic Senate is still awaiting official confirmation from any other faculty

Continued on Page Eight



Gators in finals

Gators Girard Chatman and Bill Locke congratulate each other after the upset win over the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. They were both named to the NCAA Far West Regional all-tournament team. Fellow Gator Joe Callaghan was named the Most Valuable Player in the four team competition that determined the best college division team in the West. See story on sports page.

Strange justice

The information revealed about the college hearing of Mason Wong stands as a denunciation of President S.I. Hayakawa's student disciplinary system.

Wong, leader of the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, was suspended for six months and put on two year's probation by the college for "disorderly conduct."

The charge was vague and the evidence presented against Wong was far too weak to hold ground in a court of law.

Furthermore, Wong was required to be heard by the faculty discipline board only because he had been arrested—not because he had been convicted of a crime.

The hearing itself was not conducted by his peers—the students—but solely by faculty members.

The faculty members were not experienced in court conduct, and the hearing was not run in accordance with many of the basic checks and balances provided in court.

Finally, if Wong wishes to appeal the structure of the hearing or the validity of his guilt, his appeal must be made to Hayakawa, who set up the system in the first place.

Wong is a thoughtful, moderate leader in Chinatown. His organization, ICSA, has been instrumental in establishing a "free university," a tutorial program, a service center, and other programs for young people and senior citizens in Chinatown.

His conduct during the strike—as observed by our reporters—consistently has been restrained and prudent. At no time during or before the strike has he ever been heard to call for violence or to advocate anything other than peaceful, reasonable dissent.

What is even more disturbing, beyond the Mason Wong case, is that other students could be punished by a disciplinary system intrinsically vague, incomplete and unfair—yet never the less powerful.

Solution not legislation

The recent deluge of college-related bills by state legislators bears out the Phoenix's dim view of our public "representatives."

They are following Governor Reagan's unimaginative crackdown proposals and offering no solutions that would bring peace to our campuses.

If this trend of suppressive legislation continues, it may soon be a felony to cut class.

The tragedy is that too few of our lawmakers—and the public at large—are concerned with the root of the problems affecting the colleges. They ignore overcrowded facilities, overworked teachers and underfunded programs.

They also overlook the national issues that spill over to SF State—the Vietnam war, poverty and racism.

The Phoenix urges its readers to write to the state assemblymen and state senators in Sacramento, to protest the bills which would discipline students and faculty without offering progressive solutions to the colleges' problems.

Gater suspension

Phoenix opposes the arbitrary decision of President S.I. Hayakawa to "shut down" the Daily Gater. We see it as a clear-cut case of stifling freedom of the press, one of the most important Constitutional guarantees.

Hayakawa has said repeatedly that he loves this divergent campus and all the "crazy things" that go into its overall make-up. Unfortunately, he has forgotten that philosophy in his campaign to silence a divergent voice.

In insuring an open campus, as the president has claimed will prevail here, he fails to accept this student publication. We believe that an open campus must indeed allow students to hear the voice of administration critics.

His action violates principles of fairness and should be condemned by all who are truly dedicated to a free academic atmosphere.

Hayakawa said the Gater has not represented the concerns of the full student body—that it has instead represented the interests of a minority.

We wonder if he would have suspended the "unrepresentative" Gater if the paper had been unbalanced in his favor.

PHOENIX
Journalism Department
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
(415) 469-2083

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News Editor: Howard Finberg
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From the corner of the room

At last -- television's unstereotyped black man

By Louise Eubanks

Actors playing the role of bad black guys on television—an encouraging, though belated sign.

Networks are beginning to un-stereotype the black male. No longer is he good (Bill Cosby in "I Spy"), law-abiding (Clarence Williams III in "Mod Squad") or in-his-place (Don Mitchell in "Ironside").

Now at last we have a grim faced, angry bounty hunter who seldom smiles, often is gruff and speaks his mind with passion and a certain captivating eloquence.

Jamal (Otis Young) of ABC's "Outcasts" is the man. He plays the role of a black cowboy recently freed from slavery.

Invisible shackles still hold him, however. He seldom does battle with a white man and no doubt would experience problems get-

ting any place with white females.

Nonetheless, Jamal's anger constantly bubbles to the surface, and he argues a black streak with his white partner, Cory (Don Murray).

One show featured a rather cunning black killer, Gideon (Rosco Lee Browne), who at the end of the show ceremoniously bit the dust from a shotgun blast.

Jamal occasionally is accosted as "that there nigger" by some white cowboy.

A group of black first graders, watching Jamal being so labeled, repeated "the word" almost in unison. A roar of laughter followed which drowned out Jamal's reply.

One young kid leaned over to his friend and said, "Man, TV is

way off!"

Really, black cowboys were called nigger. It's a fact!

Malcolm X once asked a heckler, "Do you know what they call a black Ph.D.?"

No reply from the heckler.

"They call him a nigger,"

Malcolm X said.

With that in mind, it's far easier for us to accept "the word" being applied to a no-account bounty hunter like Jamal.

Consider the enormous vicarious pleasure that a group of black youngsters enjoys by watching a black bandit outsmart a posse of white men.

It's one thing to desegregate commercials. After all, blacks do need such comforts as soap, deodorant and slenderizing bread.

And it's one thing to use

prime television time to present documentaries on "the problem."

But it's something else entirely for the networks to present shows with roles calling for bad blacks and scripts with "nigger" in them.

This is something new for television. It is a move toward the realities of the black-white confrontation.

Yet it is such a strained, superficial treatment that one of America's most serious and deep-seated problems is converted into self-conscious, petty humor.

In its attempt at being "natural" and contemporary, and in trying to close the racial gap, television is, as the first grader said, "way off."

Time is moving much faster than television.

Letters to the Phoenix

Editor:

I hear that Nathan Hare has the support of the black community. How interesting to hear that he thinks there is a black community. I have long been under a contrary impression. Community implies working together for the good of the members thereof.

What is usually called the black community in San Francisco consists mostly of a group of professional loudmouths, self-styled leaders with no following. These so-called leaders constantly accuse the people of laziness and indifference because they do not follow like a good little pack when the leaders wish to harass and intimidate some public official or other. The people desire more constructive leadership, but in the absence of it can be seduced into accepting this—complete with the character assassinations, childish tantrums, and paranoid outbursts.

Carol Johnson

Editor:

In this crisis at SF State, perhaps the obvious historical reality has been ignored prolonging our difficulties.

Gandhi's "Satyagraha" philosophy is both a mode of action and a method of inquiry. It is non-destructive, basically creative and goes farther than any tactic or procedure can, to define the individual and his relations in a process.

Gandhi has said, "Satyagraha" is not predominantly civil disobedience, but a quiet and irrefutable pursuit of truth.

One must be warned that civil disobedience when it is not accompanied by creative action usually ends up in alienation. A change in personal values is necessary before one can attempt to change social values, but limited involvement makes limited change, so one must become completely involved in the practice of Satyagraha.

The three different stages of conflict allowed in Satyagraha are 1) persuasion by reason 2) persuasion by suffering—in the effort to re-establish the level of reasoning with the opponent, one thereby dramatizes the issues 3) non-violent coercion—basically, at the root of every Gandhian pronouncement, there is the desire not to coerce, but to persuade; not to injure, but to pardon and reason with one's opponent.

Yours in Truth,
P. Roth

-RONNIE'S ARMY-



JACK TIPPLE

TO THE NEXT CAMPUS ER—MEN! WE'VE GOT SOME EDUCATING TO DO.

WORLDVIEW

Ronald Reagan's press conference

By Lee Heidhues

SACRAMENTO—Governor Ronald Reagan meets the press each Tuesday in the State Capitol. He reads an opening statement, then fields questions for a half-hour.

The room is small and bathed in bright yellow. The "old squire" of the press corps, Earl Behrens of the San Francisco Chronicle, sits in front appearing well tanned.

Reagan's aide, Nancy Clark, a former SF television newswoman, enters the room. Wearing a fashionable red and purple dress, she is all smiles and small talk for the waiting press.

The multi-colored plastic Seal of California is maneuvered into place. With all now in order the Governor struts in, smiling and in good cheer.

The Governor's hair is slicked down. He wears a black suit, and appears as though he just arrived from central casting.

The session is opened as Reagan reads a long report on a tax reform package. The press jumps at the Governor in an attempt to sound him out.

After several evasive answers about taxes a reporter asks, "You're a little cold on this, aren't you?"

For a second the Hollywood smile vanishes. Then Reagan laughs and the audience joins in.

"Why, I... no," Reagan replies.

As the tax talk rambles on

Reagan admits, "I think there's a great deal of disagreement between the people upstairs and myself."

This is probably the most understandable comment the Governor has made, and the somewhat hostile press finally shifts the subject.

Someone wants to know about Reagan's alleged veto of a proposal to name a law building at UC Davis after the late Martin Luther King. The Governor seems amazed someone learned of this and staggers through his answer.

Questioned Propriety

"I won't discuss how I voted... I will say I questioned the propriety of a law building being named for Martin Luther King."

The questioning moves on. Reagan warms to the subject of education. One feels the Governor hopes to ride the issue to re-election next year.

Someone remarks that student bail monies are coming in part from Red China, and what does the Governor think?

The question seems "planted"—a chance for the Governor to lash at student militants. However, his lukewarm reply makes only short references to extensive funds for "militant student" travels.

The Governor discusses his pet legislative proposals, those of cracking down on student disorders. Reagan reiterates he wants

four emergency bills passed, to keep down students and apparently to keep re-election prospects high.

Someone asks about a proposal to put a student and faculty member on the Board of Trustees and UC Regents. This idea is anathema to Reagan, but he flashes the smile and replies, "Do you believe that it would be wise to have a faculty member and a student who would be privy to discussions about a faculty member's boss?"

SF State's importance as a political tool for Reagan has decreased of late, but one reporter asks, "Do you think the firing of Dr. Nathan Hare and George Murray will go a long way toward solving the problem at SF State?"

Reagan flashes his smile and says, "Well, I don't think... I don't think Dr. Hayakawa had any choice in the matter."

To keep the fires burning Reagan adds, "I think Dr. Hayakawa has been winning. I happen to lean to the theory that possibly Berkeley erupted because the momentum was gone and the steam was running out at SF State."

Reagan fields a few more questions before Behrens ends the conference with a "thank you, Governor."

The Governor hurries out the door flashing a final smile for the whirling cameras and then he is gone.

Solons lash at campuses

By Lee Heidhues

The California legislature, feeling the wrath of voters against campus unrest, is rushing to pass a series of bills aimed at dissident students and faculty.

More than 30 bills have been introduced. With three-quarters of the state's population backing Governor Ronald Reagan's hard line against campus disorder, anxious legislators are picking up the cue.

The atmosphere in Sacramento seems to be one of putting down trouble without looking at the sources of that trouble.

This is particularly true in the State Senate. The Senate is composed of 40 members who serve four year terms. The current lineup is 20 Republicans and 19 Democrats with one seat vacant. However, on matters of campus unrest, members of the Senate are in agreement.

An indication of the way in which the Senate will act occurred last week on three measures.

Donald Grunsky (R-Watsonville) introduced Senate Bill 318 giving college administrators vast discretionary powers. The measure makes it a misdemeanor to remain on a campus when told to leave by the campus president.

Controversy

This bill passed by a 31-5 vote.

The bill gives the campus president power to "notify a person that consent to remain on the campus has been withdrawn" when such presence "threatens the orderly operation" of the school.

George Moscone (D-San Francisco) said that under this measure, "Governor Reagan could not go onto many campuses because his presence creates a threat to order."

Elected overwhelmingly to the State Senate in 1966, Moscone has been leading the fight against the Senate's old guard. Last year he was elected Majority Leader and is one of the five who voted against SB 318.

Moscone believes that "if some of this repressive legislation would send everyone back to school I might vote for it."

The San Francisco legislator will vote for bills "giving campus police officers more power." Moscone also supports legislation against students or faculty members who commit "definite criminal acts."

Immediate Action

The second legislative measure on campus disorder was passed by a 23-0 vote. Introduced by Senator Walter Stiern (D-Bakersfield) the measure urges the State College Board of Trustees to immediately file criminal charges and institute disciplinary proceedings against persons "who aid, abet, or participate in campus disorders."

A third measure passed 31-4 by the Senate appropriates \$575,000 to allow all state colleges to admit 3,876 more students during the spring semester.

The original bill by Assemblyman Pete Wilson (R-San Diego) called for \$2 million for new admissions. The measure passed through the Assembly intact before being slashed in the Senate.

Some senators have spoken out strongly along with Moscone. Mervyn Dymally (D-Los Angeles) will have nothing to do with "scare legislation." Former Governor Edmund Brown calls the campus legislation "bunk" and thinks "it will backfire."

However, the Senate probably will go along with many of the

measures. John L. Harmer (R-Glendale) has already introduced five bills curbing campus rallies and giving emergency powers to administrators.

"If the measures already passed got through so easily, then everything will," Moscone said.

The Assembly also is considering its share of anti-student, faculty legislation. The Assembly is composed of 80 members elected to two-year terms.

Assembly Lineup

The Assembly lineup shows 40 Republicans and 39 Democrats, with one vacancy. Moscone calls the Assembly a "more reasonable body," however.

Assembly Bill 48, co-authored by 29 Republicans, calls for provisions in faculty contracts which would terminate employment "if the employee participates in a strike against the college by failing to perform his duties."

A bill by Assemblyman William Ketchum (R-Bakersfield) would "prohibit readmission of students" expelled at any time from a state college or university.

Several Democratic assemblymen have spoken against the campus bills. Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) calls the campus bills "repressive" and has introduced measures of his own.

Under current state law teachers absent without leave for more than five days are liable to be dismissed. AB 581 by Assemblyman Brown would waive this law if absence is due to a labor dispute.

This was an important issue in the recent American Federation of Teachers strike at SF State when faculty members were threatened with dismissal for striking.

Assemblyman Brown doesn't think this measure will pass.

Another bill introduced by Brown and fellow San Francisco Democrat John Burton provides for establishment of a seven-member SF State board of governors. This measure also faces hostile treatment in the GOP-controlled Assembly.

The Assembly Education Committee, of which Brown is a member, considers all bills regarding campuses. It is split 9-8 in favor of Republicans.

The education committee counterpart in the Senate is divided 8-5 in favor of the GOP. Moscone is a member.

John Mockler, consultant to the Assembly Education Committee believes the public is "damned mad" about campus unrest, "so the legislature has to be cognizant of public opinion."

"There will be legislation giving administrators more power and rules governing campus activity," Mockler said of the current legislative session.

The Assembly consultant added, as students get frustrated, legislators do also. This is particularly true when legislators feel they are being threatened.

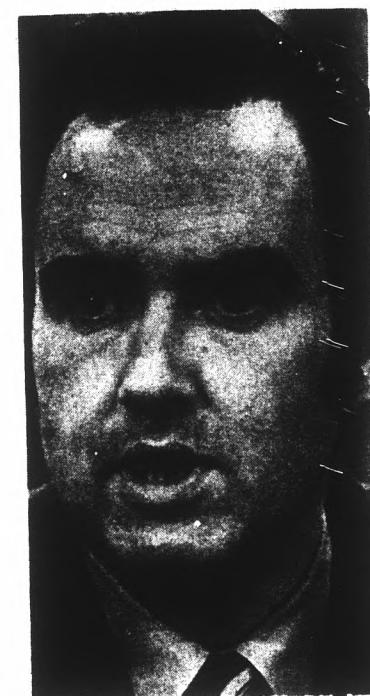
Mockler believes that "punitive bills" have been introduced because the legislators "want to hold on to their power, feel threatened and are answerable to public opinion in the next election."

He says, "It's a bit naive to think the establishment won't try to protect itself."

As the legislature enters its third month, public opinion, campus unrest and prodding by Governor Reagan would seem to push even more punitive legislation toward campuses.



Willie Brown
Democratic Assemblyman



John Burton
SF Assemblyman



Donald Grunsky
Senate Republican Leader



Robert Monagan (R)
Assembly Speaker

A flood of anti-campus unrest legislation

Following are highlights of recent, proposed California legislation related to the state colleges and universities.

Legislation generally acknowledging crises on campuses:

Senate Bill 132, by John Harmer (R), declares that "orderly operation" of state colleges and universities is of statewide concern; provides rules of conduct and procedures for suspension or expulsion of students.

SB 309, by John Schmitz (R), creates a Campus Safety Commission to be appointed by the governor for four-year terms to "quell campus violence"; authorizes public hearings to identify individuals who commit any act of force or violence, and requires three-year expulsion for students found guilty of such acts.

SB 56, by Harmer (R), permits state college presidents to declare a "state of emergency" on campus if disruption occurs or is threatened.

SB 4, by H. L. Richardson (R), specifies circumstances under which state statutes prevail over police and other local authorities.

SB 179, by James Q. Wedworth (D), requires State Allocation Board to reimburse cities and counties for costs in-

curred by police departments assisting control of disorders on state university and college campuses.

SB 32, by Lawrence E. Walsh (D), makes it a misdemeanor for a person to engage in or assist any simulated act of sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct during a play or motion picture presented under control of any state college.

Assembly Bill 223, by Allan G. Pattee (R), prohibits recognition by state college officials of student and faculty organizations which disburse their funds to organizations showing discrimination, not electing their members by secret ballot, not maintaining records of income and disbursements.

Legislation to prosecute employees and other persons who participate in campus violence:

AB 4, by Carl A. Britschgi (R), provides prosecution for refusal to leave a state college or university campus; before a defendant is released on bail he must promise to refrain from entering any campus facility until a final judgement is made in the case.

AB 20, by Pete Wilson (R), authorizes dismissal of state col-

lege employees for participating in or inciting any strike or boycott at any state college campus, or committing any other act "likely to interfere with the peaceful conduct of the educational program."

SB 318, by Donald L. Grunsky (R), makes it a misdemeanor for a person to be on a state college or university campus after being notified by authorities that consent to remain has been withdrawn.

AB 222, by Pattee (R), provides for suspension for one term or semester of employees or students convicted of a crime occurring on property of a state college during state of emergency period declared by trustees.

Legislation to prosecute students who participate in campus violence:

AB 344, by Don Mulford (R), provides a one-year suspension for any student committing acts of force or violence on a university, state college or junior college campus likely to interfere with educational activities; prohibits suspended students from being admitted or readmitted to such institutions during suspension period; requires expulsion of second-time offenders, and makes their readmission to any institu-

tion impossible; denies any scholarship, fellowship, grant or loan—or the renewal of them—to any suspended or expelled persons.

SB 28, by Harmer (R), requires that a student be expelled if found to have disrupted the instructional program of the college; prohibits such a student from enrolling at a state college for a period of three years.

AB 286, by Floyd L. Wakefield (R), makes it a misdemeanor for any student or discharged professor to knowingly enter the campus from which he was dismissed within one year without written consent from the chief administrative officer.

AB 511, by Pattee (R), provides that no student carrying less than 12 units may participate in any college or university organization.

AB 123, by Wakefield (R), requires students to be placed on probation, suspended, or expelled by college president for "disorderly, unethical, vicious, or immoral conduct or misuse, abuse, theft or destruction of state property."

AB 188, by Wakefield (R), requires student who registers for admission to any state college or university, to sign card

stating he agrees to abide by rules and regulations set forth by trustees or regents, and understands that failure to do so is grounds for expulsion.

AB 893, introduced by R. Johnson (R), makes tutoring by persons without valid teaching certificates or a special tutoring certificate a misdemeanor.

Non-punitive legislation:

AB 581, by Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D), says automatic resignation of state college employees when absent for five consecutive working days is not applicable if absence is due to labor dispute.

AB 103, by John L. Burton (D) and Brown (D), provides for establishment of seven-member SF State Board of Governors, to be appointed by the Governor from nominations by SF Board of Supervisors, for four-year staggered terms beginning July 1, 1970; authorizes board to adopt rules and regulations regarding its government; provides that board succeeds trustees in management, administration, and control of SF State, beginning July 1, 1970.

Construction plans for the proposed College Union building are indefinite, according to Frank Sheehan, director of campus development.

It is not known just when building on the union will begin. Originally construction was to start this semester.

A lack of funds is partly responsible for halting the union's progress. The building is going to cost more than the projected \$5.8 million.

Sheehan said that rising building costs, difficulties in buying and selling bonds and trouble in negotiating bids have caused the problems.

Also, the State College Board of Trustees still have not voted to approve the unusual design for the building, created by Canadian architect Moshe Safdie.

Campus Violence

The design for the building has been rejected by the trustees in the past as being "incompatible" with the other buildings at SF State. They are hesitant to build a union with so many windows because of campus violence, Sheehan said.

Sheehan said he is reluctant to approach the trustees again until a means of providing more money is proposed.

Students voted in Spring, 1966 to pay for the student union over a 40-year period. This semester students began paying an extra \$10 fee for the building.

Sheehan said, "The money generated by the \$10 fee is in a trust fund controlled by George Yamamoto, AS Business Manager, and by law only can be used for the College Union."

When asked if the recent freeze in AS funds affected students' investment in the union, Sheehan replied, "The freeze on AS funds won't affect the students' extra \$10 but might influence peoples' judgement about the wisdom of approving the union."

Foundation's survival hopes-Commons opened



Rudi Nothenberg

After struggling through a four-month strike that saw its volume drop by more than \$200,000 the SF State Foundation hopes to break even for the year.

The settlement of the American Federation of Teachers strike allowed Foundation Director Rudi Nothenberg to reopen the Commons on Monday. If the student strike can also be settled Nothenberg said the Foundation's Jan. 31 deficit of \$39,000 "might

be made up" by June.

"We need students on campus who will buy books and eat, it's as simple as that. As long as students are on strike the bookstore and Commons won't make enough money," Nothenberg said.

The Foundation is geared to break even each year. Last year there was a surplus of \$1,114.

"It's going to be difficult to break even, but it isn't impos-

sible," Nothenberg said.

The Foundation's six-man staff, cut to three during the strike, now is back at full force. It is working on plans to put the Commons back in full operation as soon as it economically is possible.

Limited Operation

The Redwood Room, Faculty dining area and the main dining room are open but operating on a limited basis. If the demand picks

up service will expand to night meals and all rooms will open, according to Nothenberg.

The Bookstore remained open during the strike, but its volume was considerably down. Last month, despite the expected registration rush, volume was off 35 per cent. Nothenberg expected \$437,000 in business, but the preliminary figures indicate only \$317,000.

'Butterfly' opens Kabuki Theatre

By Mary Shepper

The Kabuki Theater-Restaurant, which opened March 1 as a part of the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center complex, brings an innovation to local theatre.

Kabuki Theatre's premiere performance was "Madame Butterfly," which featured a company of 20 actors from Osaka in a dramatization of Puccini's opera adapted to the Shin, or New Kabuki form.

Kabuki, like Japanese flower arranging, is formal, highly stylized and devotes considerable attention to form as opposed to emotion. It is picturesque like the proverbial post card.

Cho-Cho San, the female lead, is performed by Monnosuke Ichikawa, a male actor. In a break from tradition, several subsidiary roles are performed by women.

Initiated By Woman

Kabuki, which means "to lose one's balance" or "to be playful," was developed initially to meet the popular Japanese demand for entertainment. The "noh" drama of the feudal period was too aristocratic and solemn for the common people. Kabuki was initiated—ironically—by a woman sometime between 1596-1615.

Actresses were used until 1629, when they were prohibited by law from appearing on the stage. The law was enforced until the middle of the 19th Century.

All Kabuki plays are accompanied by music. The dialogue is spoken or chanted in a highly

artificial and affected voice and considerable use is made of exaggerated mime, often approaching dancing. The make-up is extreme and the stage itself utilizes such devices as a revolving stage, elevator sets and shifting scenes.

Poor Choice

"Madame Butterfly," unfortunately, was a poor choice for the debut of Kabuki theatre in this country. It does not adapt easily to the heavy drama of Kabuki and creates an atmosphere of superficiality. The actors, who deliver their dialogue entirely in Japanese, appear insincere, strained and ungraceful.

The play's climax falls flat. Madame Butterfly discovers Captain Pinkerton, her husband and the father of her son, has married another woman, a Caucasian. She commits hari-kari. Her death scene is agonizing—not for its great tragedy, but for its comic note. It resembles the prolonged, gasping, breast-beating tirades of slapstick farce.

Detail Magnificent

An outstanding contribution is the costuming, lighting and stage design. Their elaborate detail is magnificent.

The concept of presenting Kabuki theatre in this country is a fine one and there is no more appropriate place for it than San Francisco's Japanese Cultural and Trade Center. The producers, however, should go back to traditional dramas for their material and stay away from experimentation.



The Nippon Kageki-Dan 75 all-girl dance company performs daily at the new Kabuki Theatre-Restaurant in their "Spring Revue," featuring lavish production numbers and elaborate costuming.

The Kabuki form has existed nearly 400 years and there is no need to change tried and true techniques that have been so successful in the past.

The second half of the presentation was the 75 all-girl Nippon Kageki-Dan "Spring Revue"—Japan's answer to Radio City's Rockettes.

There is no question that the troupe of dancers is talented, but their presentation too much resembles an American night club show. An audience should not be satisfied paying to sit through a girlie chorus line.

Some adaptations of traditional Japanese folk dancing are performed, and they are excellent. The best number is an amusing adaptation of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," performed by dancers dressed in inflated costumes to look like Kewpie dolls. The grand finale is nothing more than a bad joke: literally a patriotic, flag-waving, tap dance extravaganza typical of the Broadway show revues of the 1930's.

Performances at the \$4 million facility are held daily, with special shows added Friday and Saturday.

ACT dip in prices

The American Conservatory Theatre has announced a 50 percent reduction in their admission prices to Phoenix readers. The offer applies to Thursday and Sunday matinee seats at all prices through March 31, 1969.

Among the productions scheduled for matinee performances this month are "Three Sisters," "The Promise," "The Devil's Disciple," "Little Murders," "The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria" and "A Flea in Her Ear."

Each copy of this article makes the bearer eligible for a 50 percent saving on two tickets. There is no limit to tickets purchased, but the bearer must bring one copy of this article for every two reduced-rate tickets desired.

This article must be presented in person. The best available seating will be offered.



Japanese dance troupe makes its debut at the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center performing ethnic pageantry and traditional dance, as well as American style precision line dance.

'Oliver!'—a top film with budding talent

By Steve Hara

The long-awaited screen version of the hit musical "Oliver!" is running strong at theater box offices throughout the United States.

The film has been called the best general entertainment release of 1968 by magazine and newspaper columnists throughout the country. Two weeks ago, the film received 11 Oscar nominations. Of the stories that deal with the problems incurred in filming the musical, the most interesting was the search for someone to portray Oliver Twist.

Sing, Dance, Act

Finding Oliver required looking for a boy around 10 years who could act, sing and dance.

Though the role of Oliver traditionally has been underplayed in importance to Fagin and the Dodger, it is the one link joining all the various action of the production.

Finding the right boy, then, would play an important part in the success of the film.

When auditions opened for the role early in 1967, the figures on the number of applicants were kept quiet. It was admitted only after the production had started that nearly 2,000 applications were made.

Mystery Starts

On June 26, 1967 (the first day of filming) a press release from Columbia Pictures, the film's distributor and co-producer, made no mention of who was to play Oliver. The mystery started.

Mark Lester, as the story goes, was discreetly announced as the winner of the role. American moviegoers, unless they were "in the know," were kept in the dark until November of 1967—five months after filming had started. The mystery picked up. Who was the nine-year old boy that had been chosen?

At the time auditions were being given for Oliver, Jack Clayton, who then was directing "Our Mother's House," decided one of the boys in his cast looked like he might be ideal.



Mark Lester as "Oliver"



Poor Oliver...

The producers of "Oliver!" were asked if they might be interested in taking a look at him. They were.

Clayton's Boy Chosen

Out of 2,000 applicants and 250 auditioners, Clayton's boy was chosen.

At the time he was chosen, Mark Lester was eight years old. He already had appeared in nine movies and had been working in British television since he was two years old.

Mark, now 10, is really as professional as one could expect a youngster to be.

No critic has failed to mention him since Oliver opened in New York on Dec. 11, 1968.

He is both "innocent" and "cute" (and also undeniably beguiling), but that's all part of the act. The role of Oliver has always required these characteristics.

'Perfect Little Brat'

Anyone who has seen "Our Mother's House," and who remembers the role of hot-tempered, stammering Jiminee can testify that descriptions of Mark, drawn from Oliver, aren't necessarily true. In "House," he was a perfect little brat.

Mark arouses the female audience. Quite often both matrons and teens walk away from the theater commenting on "that cute little boy" as if he were the only thing they remembered in the film.

But why the big 1967 hush-up?

Movies in Britain are considered a "factory process," not a work of art. British child labor laws make it illegal to use children in factories.

When you are making a film where children are a necessity and you are dealing with a story that helped bring the child labor laws about such as Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist," you have to keep quiet.

Besides, can't you just see 2000 sets of irate parents storming the studio with "Why wasn't my Johnny...?"

Psychic Intensity sells Twisted Nerve

By Bruce Campbell

"Twisted Nerve"—Directed by Ray Boulting and featuring Hywel Bennet and Hayley Mills (all of "Family Way") this film grapples with the physiological-environmental aspects of mental illness. Involving the problem of Mongoloid idiots, "Twisted Nerve" expands its scope to include other aberrations and alienations.

In a recent interview, Bennet said he felt he succeeded where Cliff Robertson failed in "Charly." Bennet's portrayal of an emotionally disturbed young man maintains a psychic intensity throughout the film.

Interesting is the odd mixture of black humor and pure horror spread throughout the film. The final scenes are worth the price of admission.

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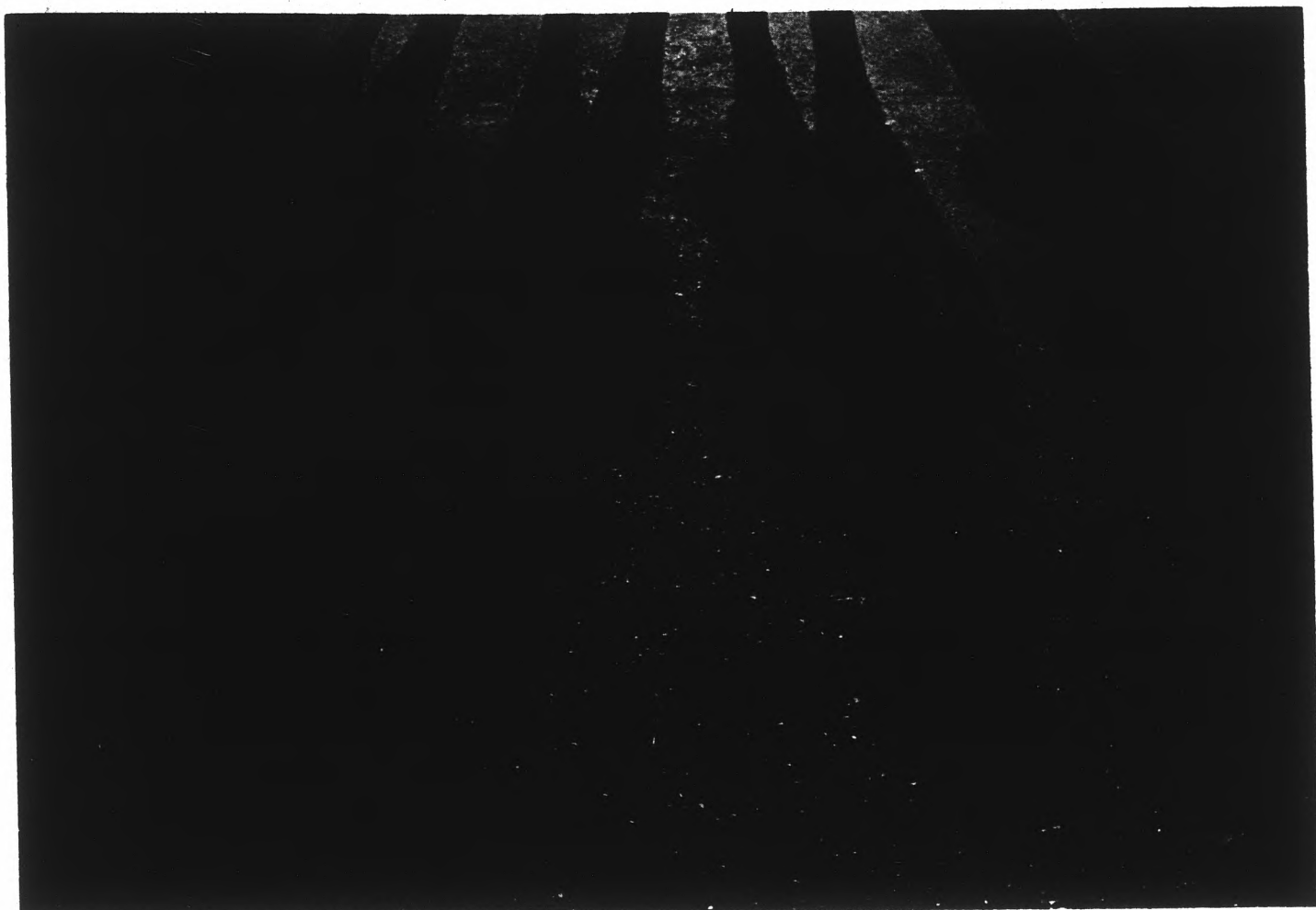
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'Oakland Seven' face trial; abandoned by 'supporters'



Early morning shadows depict police guarding the Oakland Induction Center during STOP-THE-DRAFT-WEEK, October 16-21, 1967.

Photos by Lou de la Torre



By Jim Lamb

Sixteen months ago, several hundred anti-draft adherents gathered in downtown Oakland to protest and attempt to stop the induction of draftees into military service. The occasion was Stop-the-Draft-Week.

Today, when those same draftees are more than halfway through their 24-month service obligation, seven of the demonstrators are on trial in Alameda County Superior Court.

They are charged with felony conspiracy in allegedly planning for others to commit acts of trespass and obstructing and interfering with police during the week of October 16-21, 1967.

Only six of the seven are appearing before a jury of four women and eight men in the court of Superior Court Judge George W. Phillips, Jr. The seventh is in federal prison, serving a four-year term for refusing induction into the armed forces.

Missing From Scene

Also missing from the scene are the hundreds of the "Oakland Seven's" followers and fellow protesters. The small courtroom, which provides only 41 spectator seats, seldom has been filled since the trial began almost two months ago.

The defendants:

Frank Bardacke, 26, a former UC Berkeley graduate student suspended for activities during Stop-the-Draft-Week; Terence Cannon, 28, founder of the ra-

dical newspaper "The Movement"; Reese Erlich, 20, a former UC Berkeley undergraduate suspended for Stop-the-Draft-Week activities; Steven Hamilton, 23, a former UC Berkeley undergraduate dismissed in 1966 for campus political activity; Robert Mandel, 23, former UC Berkeley graduate student who quit to become an anti-draft organizer.

Jeffrey Segal, 26, formerly a national officer of Students for a Democratic Society, now serving a four-year term for refusing induction; Michael J. Smith, 27, a former UC Berkeley student dismissed in 1966 for campus political activity.

Relatives, Friends

Most of the spectators attending the Monday-to-Thursday morning and afternoon court sessions are either relatives or close friends of the defendants.

A few perennial courtroom watchers also make the scene, as does an occasional civics or law class. Young blacks drift in and out, but it's uncertain whether they are more interested in the Oakland Seven or chief defense counsel Charles R. Garry, who has represented a number of Black Panthers in court.

(Most of the blacks, and many of the whites, wear buttons indicating support of the Black Panthers.)

Where, then, are the hundreds of alleged followers of the Oakland Seven? Where are the dedicated who tried to buck the

system in support of a moral commitment made in October, 1967?

Are the Oakland Seven's followers now too busy with other involvements such as student strikes at UC Berkeley and SF State—or have they given up "the movement"?

On Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, this year, only 50 to 60 demonstrators turned out to demand freedom for 10 men being inducted at Oakland Armed Forces Induction Center.

The demonstrators chanted and handed out leaflets, but there were no incidents and no arrests. Many were from the Resistance at UC Davis, and from the SDS at SF State.

Moral Partisans

If the moral partisans of October, 1967, have forgotten the Oakland Seven, the daily news media have not. The media seems intent in making the trial something it is not by playing up courtroom theatrics and other "sensational" aspects of the often routine proceedings.

Garry is a colorful courtroom performer and Assistant District Attorney Lowell Jensen has provided some television-caliber tactics. And there has been an interesting variety of admonitions to the audience, defense counsel, and defendants to conduct themselves properly, together with a demand for a mistrial and several "conferences in chambers."

The defendants have been chas-

tized for failure to return to the courtroom promptly after a recess. The jury also has been admonished, for being tardy.

Trial Plods

The trial has plodded along, taking three weeks to select a jury and four weeks for the prosecution to present its case.

The prosecution, of course, is attempting to establish the guilt of the defendants on the conspiracy charges. Garry and defense attorneys Richard Hodge and Malcolm Burnstein not only are defending their clients but also seem to be trying to show that the Alameda County district attorney and the Oakland Police Department conspired to arrange the arrests and subsequent prosecution of these particular seven men.

Garry has stated in court that he will call District Attorney J. Frank Coakley as an adverse defense witness to support a contention that the seven are victims of "selective prosecution."

Varied Attitudes

The defendants exhibit a variety of observed attitudes as the trial progresses—intent interest, disdain, worry, disinterest, smugness, confidence, and near-professional involvement in the proceedings.

Whatever the outcome of the trial, one wonders if the "loyal hundreds" of 16 months ago will show up to celebrate or condemn the verdict.

Lack of funds, department backing Safran death knell

Limited state funds, lack of departmental support and a seldom-present editor spelled the doom of Safran, SF State's short-lived general interest magazine.

Safran began in spring, 1967 as "the magazine with the gimmick packaging," wrapped in record album jackets and brown paper bags.

For each of the three semesters of its existence, the magazine lacked the money necessary to make itself artistic, although from the start it had not been without talent.

By spring, 1968, when Safran's third and final issue had been turned out, the magazine largely was a one-man show.

Since no permanent system

for selling advertising or for listing clientele and contacts was ever made, each semester a new staff was forced to build finances from scratch.

Final Blow

The final blow to the magazine came last fall.

Early in October, several advertising schemes fell through and there was no money for operation. Most of the articles already had been written and proofread.

Then the student-faculty strike heightened and classes became more difficult to attend.

Safran quietly submerged, and Journalism 103, the magazine workshop, officially was dropped from spring class listings.

The ghetto-education problem for Teacher Corps

By Marc Clarkson

More than 700 children attend William McKinley elementary school. Most students are black, with splatterings of brown, yellow and white. William McKinley also is a poor place to learn.

McKinley school is located at 126 Castro St. It is one of eight such San Francisco schools to be overhauled by Teachers' Corps, a two-year program designed for the extensive education of "disadvantaged" ghetto children.

Filling the ranks of Teachers' Corps are 47 SF State elementary education majors and eight public school teachers. Harold Jonsson, professor of elementary education at SF State, is program coordinator.

"The program has deliberately been kept unstructured to make it flexible to the demands of the different social-economic atmospheres of the communities from which the schools were chosen," Jonsson said.

A Federal grant made the program a reality this semester after two years of planning.

Corps 'Involved'

The Teachers' Corps "now is involved in the communities, and at least eight weeks will pass" before it becomes involved in the schools, according to Jonsson.

The only aspect of the program yet to be structured is the core.

"The students will be divided into eight teams, each under the supervision of an elementary school teacher—a teacher from one of the eight ghetto schools selected to the program," Jonsson said.

Jonsson said that all students, or "teacher interns" will be earning MA's while participating in the two-year program. They will devote about 50 weeks each year to the program and will be paid \$75 weekly for full-time service.

Sandra Crist, group leader at McKinley, is enthusiastic about the program.

Rewarding Program

"The program should be much more rewarding to both the pupils and the teachers involved than the standard teaching method of preparing a lesson for class and then ending it each day with the ringing of the class bell.

"The interns will more or less teach as free-agents," she said.

Bret Harte, E.R. Taylor, Junipero Serra, Jean Parker, Patrick Henry and William McKinley schools have already been selected by school district representatives as schools most needy of Teachers' Corps.

Jonsson said two more schools, "probably from Western Addition and Outer Mission," will be chosen from a list now being considered by the school district.

All schools are from communities with the lowest per capita income in the city—Hunters Point, Chinatown, Inner Mission, Western Addition, Holy Circle, Potrero—all have a majority of ethnic minority pupils.

For example, Bret Harte, located near Candlestick Park, has an enrollment that is virtually all black; Jean Parker, in the heart of Chinatown, is mostly Chinese.

'On Their Own'

The success of Teachers' Corp, Jonsson said, will be determined by the interns.

"They will be practically on their own with a minimum of supervision on our part. Since many of them are from ethnic minority backgrounds, they can relate better to the pupils because of previous community experience."

Jonsson added that "most interns are bi-lingual and thus can help many of the pupils who speak poor English."

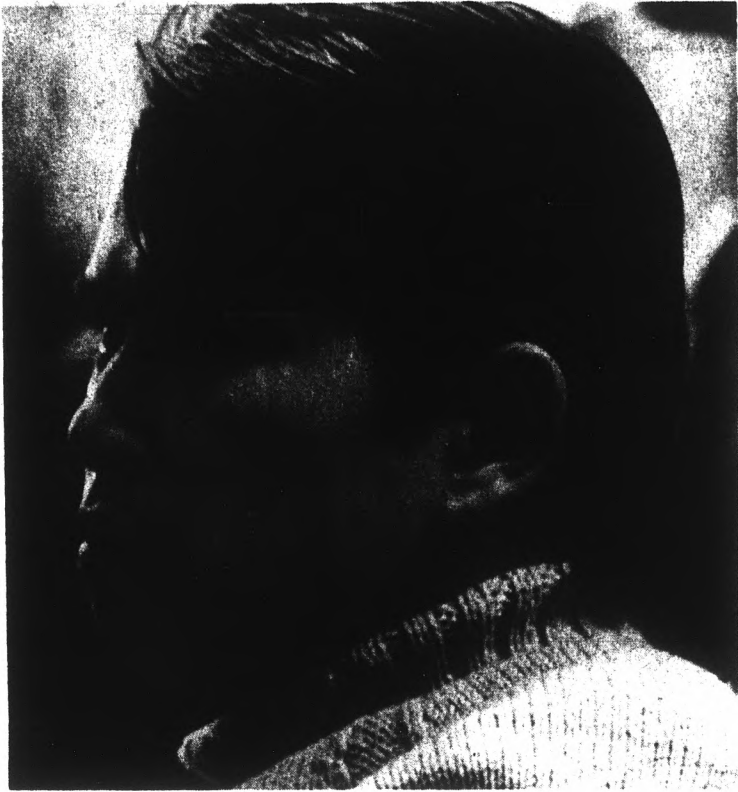
Of the 47 interns, 16 are black, four Chinese, one Japanese and eight of Spanish surname. Of the remaining 18, 16 can speak Spanish, two Chinese.

The interns now are taking courses at SF State in preparation to educating elementary school pupils.

One black intern, Charles Donald, 35, gave up a \$10,000 a year job as a recreation manager for the UC Medical Center.

"We feel that we can do something to improve this educational system—and we want to do something. The caliber of people in this program is much better than what is now in the schools," Donald said.

"All of us are strongly committed to the community. Most of us view the present educational system as an outsider."



The face of Mason Wong at a Chinatown EOC meeting reflects the feelings of the many young people who are trying to improve conditions for the poor in Chinatown—a mixture of frustration, hope and despair.



The old versus the new: social change for S.F.'s Chinatown

The crowds that jammed Waverly Place in Chinatown during the New Year's Street Fair must have lost some preconceptions about the Chinese.

It is a long-held San Francisco myth that the Chinese are patient, inscrutable and non-militant, and that they never rock the socioeconomic boat. What a surprise, then, to see a booth set up to illegally sell revolutionary posters from Red China.

After all, Chinatown is Nixon country and the residents there don't like to be reminded that the old China and her traditions have been replaced by the Marxist faith of Mao's minions.

The bemused, confused and sometimes angry faces of the older Chinese viewing this heretical scene reflect the typical attitude of Chinatown's people to-

ward the youth groups who have been working to improve social conditions there.

The group that ran the poster booth, Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, is based at SF State as part of the Third World Liberation Front. It is headed by ex-Marine Mason Wong, 28, who spent two days at the fair rapping with people about the posters and problems in the ghetto.

Education, Shock

"The posters are supposed to shock people," he said. "But they also have an education purpose."

"We want to break the narrow perspective of the people in Chinatown, to enlarge their view of the world, and to show them that the China of 100 years ago is gone forever."

Wong's group also had other booths. One of them, the ICSA

dart game, gave people the chance "to release political hostilities" by throwing darts at pictures of SF State President S.I. Hayakawa and at Governor Ronald Reagan.

Prizes were awarded to those marksmen able to hit Hayakawa's eyes or Reagan's face.

The great question seems whether the Chinese will lose their "cool." The fair this year was different from past fairs because the young people in Chinatown are fed up with the old ways and are striking out on their own.

Wong and his group are trying to keep Chinatown from exploding but the vacillation of the village elders and the apathy of most of the community make it unlikely that they will succeed.

One of the objects of the Street Fair was to give people an opportunity to release their political hostilities.



PHOTOS BY TONY ROGERS

One of the more popular booths was a science exhibit including a digital computer.





Stars always abound in Las Vegas. Three of the brightest in Western College basketball, Rebels Curtis Watson (12) and Don Lyons come up second as Gator center Girard Chatman tips in crucial shot in 77-72 SF State win.

Glenn Schwarz

The city that never sleeps

Memorable moments from the NCAA tournament:

The precision-patterned Gator offense and zone defense frustrating UC Irvine into their worst game of the year . . .

UC Davis' band stirring up the wild Las Vegas crowd into a howling, hand-clapping mob . . .

Davis' great effort in their opening game with Nevada-Vegas which almost set up another Aggie-Gator titanic . . .

Girard Chatman swatting away three consecutive Irvine shots . . .

Chatman's amazing shot-blocks throughout the tournament . . .

High-strung Davis coach Bob Hamilton leaping off the bench to protest an official's call . . .

Hamilton, continually wiping his face with a towel, shuffling his players in and out so they could keep up Nevada's furious pace . . .

An exhausted Hamilton, after the agonizing loss, walking off into the night all by himself . . .

Nevada's Curtis Watson rising into the air and hitting a 25-foot fadeaway jump shot . . .

Vegas sports writers yelling from the press box, "Fire Up Rebels" and the Rebels failing to obey . . .

The Gators' tight zone defense forcing Nevada to take bad shots and holding the Rebels to their lowest point total of the year . . .

All the talk by Nevada fans before the championship game, asking each other when they were leaving for Evansville . . .

The incredibly poor sportsmanship displayed by the Nevada rooters; tossing wooden blocks and coins onto the court and booing the coach who had led the Rebels to the fourth spot in national rankings . . .

Nevada's remarkable star, deaf-mute Don Lyons, being held to no field goals by the Gators . . .

The pure guts that carried the Gators to the title . . .

Chatman coming right back in the game after being knocked out for a moment . . .

The brilliant play of tourney MVP Joe Callaghan, playing with a bloody chin cut that later took four stitches to close . . .

Bill "Deacon" Locke starring in the championship game despite suffering a painful hip injury and a gagging blow to the Adam's apple . . .

Locke and Chatman, standing across the free throw lane from each other after the title was clinched, extending clenched fists to signal victory . . .

Washington King and Al Benjamin coming off the bench in reserve roles and doing the job . . .

Bobby Thompson and Dennis Jew breaking the Nevada press and surviving numerous double-team efforts . . .

Gator coach Paul Rundell and assistant Frank Verducci congratulating the players . . .

Thompson and Callaghan cutting down the nets . . .

Chatman holding up the championship trophy for everyone to see . . .

Rundell leading the Gators into a post-game huddle at center court after the award ceremony—breaking it with the cry of "hey" for the big one in Indiana . . .

The post-game victory celebration at the Frontier Hotel . . .

Following all the traditional champagne toasts, the sarcastic move to have a toast for AS President Russell Bass and assistant speaker of the legislature, John Webb . . .

Sports information director Sam Goldman scurrying up and down the hall outside the party room, preparing his next press release . . .

The Gators affectionately talking about coach Rundell, whom they jokingly referred to as "the rooster"—and this is the Chinese "year of the rooster."



—Photos by John Gonzales

Reserve Gator center Al Benjamin reaches over Jeff Cunningham for a tip-in during the semi-final Far West Regional College Division 81-55 crush of UC Irvine.

State cagers in National finals

BULLETIN BULLETIN

By Joe DeLoach

SF State's basketball team "beat at the house" last weekend in Las Vegas to win the Far West Regional NCAA College Division Championship.

Coach Paul Rundell's cagers had to upset the nationally-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas Rebels and survive a furious bombardment of debris thrown onto the basketball court by angry spectators.

The victory earns the Golden Gators a berth in the College Division Championships this week (March 12-14) at Evansville, Indiana.

The SFers first-round opponent will be American International College, the New England Regional winner.

'Will To Win'

"It was a great team effort," said Coach Rundell. "The boys had a will to win and that was the difference."

Joe Callaghan, selected as the tourney's Most Valuable Player, scored 27 and 22 points, respectively, in State's victories over UC Irvine (81-55) and Nevada-Las Vegas (77-72).

Girard Chatman pinned at least 15 shots and controlled the offensive and defensive backboards like a young Bill Russell.

Bobby Thompson, standing only 5-9, was the proverbial thorn in the side of the Nevada Rebels. He constantly scored key points during the second-half of play when Nevada made a run at the Gators.

Played With Pain

"He sacrificed pain to play" was Coach Rundell's description of Bill Locke's performance against the Rebels.

The 6-4 forward injured his right hip in a freak accident against Irvine. Locke tallied 18 points in the Nevada contest.

Reserve players Al Benjamin and Washington King played

outstanding ball according to Rundell.

"Al came in against Irvine and rebounded well after Girard (Chatman) fouled out in the second-half. Washington did a good job defensively against Curtis Watson (of Nevada)," he said.

Game Plan

Coach Rundell said his game plan against Nevada went as scheduled.

"We wanted to slow Nevada's fast break down and make them play our type of game. That zone defense really worked," he said.

"Offensively, they pulled us out of motion and it was difficult to get the good shot."

The Gators never trailed against the Irvine Anteaters and blew the game open with 12 straight points just before halftime.

The championship game was brutal.

SF State led by as many as 15 points, but the Rebels, who averaged 101 points per game this season, sliced the deficit to 64-63 with 6:20 remaining.

Victory Assured

Clutch free throws by Callaghan and Chatman, plus a lay-in basket by Locke assured the Gators the victory.

Nevada fans among the 5,200 fans in Convention Center threw wooden blocks, ball point pens, paper cups and coins onto the playing court in protest of the officiating.

SF State landed three men on the all-tournament team: Joe Callaghan, Girard Chatman and Bill Locke.

Coach Rundell did not want to predict how the Gators would fare in Evansville.

"At this stage of the season all the teams are very good. We'll just have to play them one at a time."

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—It's all over for SF State's gutsy basketball team.

The Gators were eliminated from the NCAA College Division Basketball Championships yesterday when they were edged by American International College (Mass.), 80-75.

The Gators held a 41-33 halftime lead and didn't fall behind until the last five minutes of the game when they were rattled by a full-court press.

Joe Callaghan tossed in 34 points and Girard Chatman finished with 25 to lead the Gators.

—Joe DeLoach
Phoenix Sports Editor

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'Solution' for Trustee, faculty chasm mapped

Exclusive--inside story on the Wong case

Continued from Page One

faced the committee as Chairman Hanson outlined the procedures to be followed.

Hanson warned Wong against "disruptive behavior" and "abusive treatment" and said that if a student left during the hearing he would be suspended.

At the end of the reading of the rules, Hanson noted that "the rules of formal evidence did not apply."

At this point charges against Wong were read and the ICSA leader was asked if he had anything to say in his defense.

"I have no statement to make, at this time," Wong said.

Sorgen explained that Wong had a pending criminal trial (scheduled for April) and that the district attorney could use rec-

ords of the hearing against his client at the trial.

Sorgen's request that the hearing be postponed until Wong's court trial is concluded was denied. Sorgen cited recommendations by both the SF State Academic Senate and the American Association of University Professors to back up his request.

Evidence

An administration representative then presented evidence against Wong, which consisted of:

- * A San Francisco Police Department Incident Report that reported in general terms the circumstances surrounding the rally on Jan. 23.

- * A copy of an article from the SF Chronicle dated Jan. 6, which reported that Hayakawa

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groups intending to compete for the position of collective bargaining agent.

Arthur Bierman, spokesman for the AFT negotiation committee, said, however, that his organization considers itself the only official bargain agent for the faculty.

Bierman bases his argument on an agreement between the trustees, the local administration, and AFT Local 1352 (SF State's local).

"The proposed elections are therefore unnecessary and ridiculous," Bierman said. "If some other organization was elected, let it speak for itself. We are not interested in anybody bargaining for us at any time and for any reason."

CSEA also is against the State-

wide Academic Senate as a collective bargaining agent.

CSEA contends that the majority of the faculty does not want collective bargaining, and CSEA is hoping for the first election "to settle the dust stirred up by AFT and ACSF," which support collective bargaining.

'Inspire Confidence'

CCUFA will not compete for the bargaining position. A special committee report states that "only the Statewide Academic Senate has the support of the faculty to inspire confidence that it can represent all the faculty."

"Besides, no other organization has sufficient membership to speak for the whole college community," said John Lynch, SF State CCUFA representative.

To make the Statewide Academic Senate more effective, both

in representation and policy, CCUFA recommends, among other measures:

- * To combine college and employee group representation, and
- * To free the Statewide Academic Senate from the Labor Code and put it under the Education Code.

The Education Code provides for negotiating machinery, yet does not have the restrictions we would face entering collective bargaining under the Labor Code, Lynch said.

The Statewide Academic Senate is scheduled to set the date for the first poll at its next meeting on March 20-21.

"There always have been battles among the faculty," Lynch said. "And if the Academic Senate proposal goes through, these battles will continue."

Traveling Militants Beware

WASHINGTON AP—The Justice Department said Tuesday it plans to prosecute militants who allegedly travel from campus to campus to foment disturbances among college students.

Assistant Attorney General Jeris Leonard said investigations have produced evidence of "individuals and organizations" who may have violated federal laws against crossing state lines to incite campus riots.

Leonard, in an interview, would not identify the persons and organizations he says have been responsible for much of this winter's college unrest.

But he contended there are adequate grounds, once investigations are completed, for prosecution under the antiriot section of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

Gater suspended

Continued from Page One

yakawa said.

"I expect the paper to contain much I disagree with, but the current Daily Gater is completely unrepresentative of two-thirds of the student body," said Hayakawa.

'Representative'

The chief executive hopes to choose a BOP "representative" of the students.

Daily Gater editor Dikran Karagueuzian said the "real reason" Hayakawa suspended his paper was that "we never got along and he always wanted to get us. Hayakawa wants to muzzle us because we're the last voice of freedom on campus."

Karagueuzian charged Hayakawa with "ignoring duly elected bodies" when he became president and said, "He cannot tolerate a paper which is critical of him."

Hayakawa replied, "They can call me any name they want. I'm not trying to interfere with freedom of the press, I'm trying to establish it."

BOP History

The BOP consisted of six students and five faculty members from September, 1967 to January, 1968. The students were chosen by the AS president. The faculty representatives were picked by the Academic Senate and the college president.

Four of the five faculty representatives resigned from the BOP in January, 1968 following furor over the beating of Gater editor Jim Vaszko by black students Nov. 6, 1967.

The Journalism Department broke off from the AS and BOP, thus severing ties with the Gater. A new Gater staff began in spring, 1968, independent of the Journalism Department but still under AS financial control.

New Phoenix

The old Gater staff began the new Phoenix—also in spring, 1968—as a laboratory publication of the Journalism Department, financed by Department funds, and independent of both financial and political control by the AS.

Meanwhile, following the four faculty resignations, the BOP was restructured without approval by then-President John Summerskill.

The new board was to include five students chosen by the AS president and two faculty members—one chosen by Summerskill and one by the Academic Senate.

Daniel Peck, the Academic Senate man on the BOP, said the BOP's troubles this year were "getting Russell Bass to appoint his five representatives and pick a chairman."

However, Bass said, "Not to my knowledge have any members left BOP."

The BOP will meet Friday at 2:30 in Hut C.

His work beneficial or harmful? Individual scientist must decide

The individual scientist must judge whether his work is beneficial or harmful to society.

This was the general conclusion of the science convocation on the "Uses and Mis-uses of Science" held at SF State as part of a nationwide "day of concern" by scientists on March 4.

Problems ranging from nuclear radiation to air pollution were discussed by both faculty and students. However, the main issue of the day was how the individual scientist can resolve these problems.

Problems

Joel Gustafson, biology professor, suggested that scientific groups contact politically oriented groups, such as the League of Women Voters, and inform them of the problems that arise in the scientists' work.

If biologists or chemists were better organized, problems such as insufficient sewer plants and air pollution could be brought to the attention of the voters, Gustafson said.

Take Care

One student in the audience said care must be taken to keep the organizations small and loose. This would limit the ability of

Applications for reg work readied

Applications for working on registration for the fall semester, 1969, will be distributed beginning Monday, March 17, through Wednesday, March 19, in the lobby of the women's side of the Gymnasium from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Pre-registration privileges will be granted to those students selected to work. If you apply for pre-registration through the Orientation-Registration Board booth, you cannot apply for pre-registration through the Orientation Committee or any of the schools, divisions, or departments of the college.

"For one thing," said Raymond Pestrone, geology professor, "things that are very clear to professionals are sometimes not so clear to the laymen. Some choose to ignore problems for economic reasons. Building homes on the San Andreas fault, for example, is profitable but very stupid."

Larry Swan, biology professor, said time was another factor that allows problems to go unnoticed and unsolved.

"If the smog that now envelops Los Angeles had happened overnight there probably would have been a huge public outcry. But since it happened over a period of years, people tended to ignore it," Swan said.

Keynote

The keynote speech of the day was delivered by Dan Posin,

prize-winning physicist, author, television personality and physical science professor at SF State.

Posin said that after a person studies the vastness of the universe a sense of caring and concern "steals into one's soul."

"Then each person, armed with his own moral law, can set about doing his duty. Not just scientists and their science but all people in their particular way," Posin said.

outside interest groups to take over. For example, an organization of chemists would not criticize the use of napalm if the organization were staffed and financed by Dow Chemical.

Sometimes, though, organizations and information are not enough.

AS fund freeze decision due soon

Superior Court Judge William O'Brien is considering releasing some funds from receivership for the Associated Students' March budget.

It is not known when O'Brien will reach a decision.

Judge O'Brien has two proposed budgets to choose from.

Joanne Condas, deputy attorney general, proposed a budget giving \$5,000 to the Daily Gater, \$5,800 to Athletic Department and \$10,000 for salaries.

Mrs. Condas proposal provided no funds for the community programs, such as the tutorials

and BSU. Her budget totaled \$24,925.

"The programs already have had their share of this year's money," Mrs. Condas said.

In contrast, the March budget submitted by Associated Students attorney, C. Wadsworth White, was \$2,000 less than Mrs. Condas'. The AS budget gave money to the programs and no new money to athletics and creative arts.

Both sides to the budget-freeze presented their cases this Wednesday at a hearing in City Hall.



Parking violations: ticketing resumes

Police again are citing cars for parking violations in and around SF State, following a three-month moratorium.

Ticketing resumed last week following complaints by nearby residents.

Thomas Zaragoza, director of the San Francisco Police traffic division, said that "the people have been tolerant, but they're tired of not being able to find parking spaces."

Ticketing was stopped last November because Zaragoza thought it would only add to students' troubles during the campus violence.

lence.

The "meter men" work only for the traffic division, and have no connection with regular policemen assigned to campus duty.

Now that relative calm has returned to SF State, the traffic police are "trying to get things back to normal."

"We're going to build up gradually," Zaragoza said. "We won't make sudden massive sweeps."

San Francisco lost approximately \$200 a day during the three-month grace period.

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